

Steel Men Reject President's Plea and Call Strike; Socialization of Basic Industries Is Fitzpatrick's Aim

Whole Nation Pays Homage To Pershing In Congress

Senate and House in Joint Session Pay Glowing Tribute to General on Behalf of the Country

Commander Makes Plea for Nationalism

Audience Cheers as He Declares U. S. Achievements in War Belong to 'No Party and No Creed'

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The American people, through their Congress today, formally thanked General John J. Pershing for the services he and the officers and men he commanded in France rendered.

Standing in the chamber of the House of Representatives, with the members of both houses of Congress, the diplomatic corps, the cabinet and army and navy chiefs assembled, and the galleries filled with admirers, the commander of the American armies overseas acknowledged the thanks of the nation "as the representative of the American Expeditionary Forces."

Replying to the praises and thanks expressed by Senator Albert B. Cummins of Iowa, president pro-tempore of the Senate, Speaker Frederick H. Gillett of the House of Representatives, and Representative Champ Clark, dean of the Congressional delegation from General Pershing's home state, the commander made what was regarded by many as a plea for nationalism.

"He declared that the world war has welded together our people and given them a deeper sense of nationality."

Precious Heritage to Posterity

The record of the American army abroad should be a precious heritage to posterity, the general said. "The soldiers of the republic and its institutions in the test of a world war should fill with pride every man and woman living under its flag," he continued.

"The great achievements, the high ideals, the sacrifices of our army and our people belong to no party and to no creed."

The members of Congress and the throngs in the galleries applauded and cheered the utterance of the general.

Unity of purpose and cooperation with the forces overseas by the American people and every department of the government, enabled the American army to fulfill its mission abroad, General Pershing said. Speaking of the work performed by the American navy in the North Sea, he said:

"In this arduous service," he said, "the generous assistance of the seamen of Great Britain deserves our lasting appreciation."

When General Pershing arrived at the south wing of the Capitol, shortly before 2 o'clock, he received an ovation from several thousand persons who had assembled before the entrance to the building. When he entered the chamber of the House, the galleries were filled to capacity by persons who had obtained tickets.

Cummins Represents Senate

In the absence of Vice-President Marshall, Senator Cummins represented the Senate at the presiding officer's desk. With him was Speaker Gillett. Seated in front of the rostrum were the members of the cabinet, the Justices of the Supreme Court, the corps of foreign diplomatic representatives of the Navy Department, headed by Admiral Benson, and representatives of the army, including General March, chief of staff, army commanders, and former army corps and division commanders of forces overseas.

The appearance of General Pershing in the chamber, escorted by a committee of members of the Senate and House, lasted for two minutes, when Speaker Gillett stopped it with his gavel.

Senator Cummins extended the first greeting.

The message I have the honor to bear," he said, "is not a greeting alone, but a earnest welcome and hearty congratulations upon your safe and victorious return to your native land."

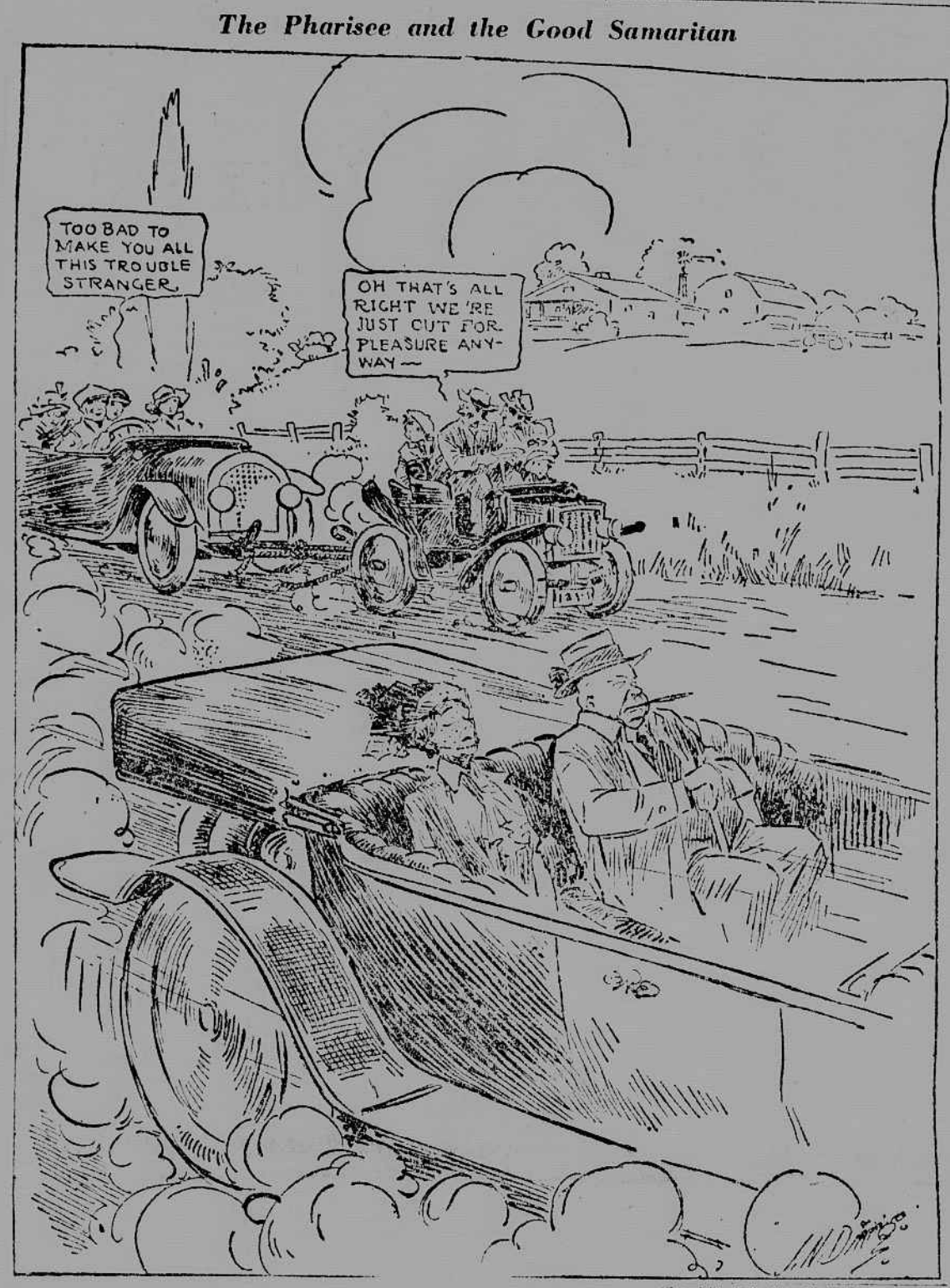
Senator Cummins paid a glowing tribute to the achievements of the American commander and the men under his command in France. There was a demonstration in the chamber when he concluded his address with the declaration that the victories of the American army were "won for America and her beloved institutions."

The Real Representatives

Speaker Gillett caused a hearty laugh, in which General Pershing joined, by prefacing his tribute with a remark that "the Senate having spoken" would now speak "for the real representatives of the American people."

The honor which Congress was paying General Pershing, he said, was paid to him not only because he was the commander of the greatest American army any man ever commanded, but because General Pershing typified the general spirit of that

Continued on page six



Ten Killed, Four Hurt in Auto Mishaps

Five Meet Death Near Riverhead, N. J., When Car Is Demolished by Train; Child Is Only Survivor

Five persons were killed last night when a passenger train at a crossing near Riverhead, N. J., crashed into a machine in which they were riding. A four-year-old girl was seriously injured. In greater New York and vicinity five others met their death and three were hurt in auto accidents.

A gateman at Taylor's Lane, a short distance west of Riverhead, waved his red lantern frantically when he saw a machine approaching the crossing, but evidently none of the occupants saw the signal. Neither did they hear the oncoming train, bound from Camden to Trenton. The locomotive hit the machine squarely, demolishing it and tossing it 800 feet. The victims were:

Mrs. Laura Davis, forty-nine years old, of East River, N. J.; Mrs. Laura Webb, daughter of Mrs. Davis, twenty-one years old, same address; Mrs. Gertrude Tuter, of 27 Federal Street, Camden; Thomas J. Neary, of 537 Porter Street, Philadelphia, and Winfield Heller, of Philadelphia.

The bodies of Mrs. Davis and Mrs. Webb were finally identified by Harry Davis, husband of the former, who was on duty as a watchman at a plant near the crossing. He saw the machine for more than two hours before he himself entered out of curiosity.

Automobiles killed two children in the streets of The Bronx last night. Pasquale Salento, three years old, of 515 East 177th Street, was directly in the path of an automobile driven by Frank Worth, of 937 Hoe Avenue, The Bronx. She was dead when the driver reached Lincoln Hospital with her.

The chain of William A. Maher's bicycle broke last night while he was riding on the Park Avenue viaduct at Fortieth Street. The cyclist fell in front of an automobile driven by Dr. Samuel Freedman, of 342 East Seventy-ninth Street, and was run over.

He was taken to Bellevue Hospital in a passing automobile, but died on the way from a fracture of the skull.

While crossing the street in front of 416 Washington Avenue, Newark, yesterday, Mrs. Mary Lynch, thirty-two years old, of 165 Walnut Street, Bloomfield, N. J., was knocked down by an automobile driven by Mrs. Frederick Leide, of 101 Washington Avenue, Newark. She died at the City Hospital.

David Clark, a negro, thirty years old, of 130 Buffle Street, Brooklyn, fell from the rear of an auto truck at Fourth Avenue and Fifth Street, Brooklyn, last night, directly in the path of another truck. He died in the Methodist Episcopal Hospital an hour later.

Peace Conference May Be Removed to London

PARIS, Sept. 18.—This morning's newspapers speculate on the possibility of the peace conference being transferred to London. Premier Lloyd George of Great Britain said to have urged the change on the ground that his country is the one most interested in the future status of the Turkish empire, the consideration of which is the principal work remaining before the conference.

Some journals anticipate a virtual dissolution of the conference, the work of which may be succeeded by negotiations between the different foreign offices.

Decision on Fiume Depends on Wilson

Lloyd George, Clemenceau and Tittoni Said to Have Agreed on Plan

ROME, Sept. 18 (By The Associated Press).—"The Messagero" says David Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister; M. Clemenceau, the French Premier; and Signor Tittoni, the Italian Foreign Minister, are in perfect accord over a definite solution of the Fiume question insuring the Italian nationality of the town, and are only awaiting President Wilson's decision on the subject.

Food Prices Drop in Twelve States

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18. Reports to the Department of Justice from twelve states indicate there has been a decline of 10 to 15 per cent in food prices since the time the fair price committee began their work.

From four states have come reports on wholesale prices indicating a decline of 2 to 5 per cent. Virtually no reductions in clothing prices have been noted.

The reports on retail food prices were said to have been from cities and counties well distributed throughout the country, and the information is believed by officials here to be a fair indication of what is going on everywhere. They think results now becoming evident will be cumulative as the season advances, new declines in wholesale prices being reflected in retail prices and additional reductions coming from the campaign against hoarding and profiteering.

Plans for Kaiser's Trial Are Completed

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The Attorney General Sir Gordon Hewart, has completed the draft for the prosecution of the former German Emperor, according to "The Mirror."

The place for the trial has not yet been settled.

Sofia Must Pay \$450,000,000 For Aiding Hun

Peace Treaty Provides Bulgaria Shall Make Reparation Within 37 Years; Frontiers Are Readjusted

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Under the terms of the treaty of peace with Bulgaria, received by the State Department and made public today, the defeated Balkan nation agrees to—

Reduce her army to 20,000 men and gendarmerie to 10,000.

Surrender her warships and submarines to the Allies.

Recognize the independence of Yugoslavia and return property taken from that state during the war.

Cede western Thrace to the Allies for future disposition.

Modify her frontier at four places in favor of Serbia and compensate Serbia for stolen land.

Pay \$450,000,000 in gold as reparation for damages.

Renounce the treaties of Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest.

The treaty, which will be handed to the Bulgarian delegation in Paris tomorrow, follows the same general plan as the Austrian treaty. Many clauses are identical with the Austrian pact, except for the substitution of names, such as the league of nations, labor, aerial navigation, penalties, prisoners of war and graves.

Minority Races Protected

The Bulgarians are required to recognize the independence of the Serb, Croat and Slovene states, and provisions are made to change the nationality of the inhabitants of the territory formerly Bulgarian and transferred to other states. Provisions are made for protection of the minorities of race, language, nationality and religion. Within three months the Bulgarians are required to demobilize the army and substitute volunteer enlistments.

The Bulgarian army is reduced to 20,000 men, exclusively for the maintenance of order and frontier control. The manufacture of war material is confined to one single establishment, the other establishments to be closed or converted.

Bulgaria agrees to return to Greece, Rumania and the Serb, Croat and Slovene states the records, archives and articles of historical and artistic value which were taken from these countries during the war, and livestock shall be returned within six months. As special compensation for the destruction of the Serbian coal mines Bulgaria shall for five years deliver 50,000 tons of coal annually to the Serb, Croat and Slovene states.

The financial clauses are similar to those of the Austrian treaty and provide priority over the charges against assets of Bulgaria for reparation shall be given to the cost of all armies of occupation of the Allies, and to service.

Continued on page eight

Britain Can't Outvote U. S., Says Wilson

Neither Can Our Troops Be Ordered Abroad at Behest of League, He Tells San Franciscans

Foes Are Warned To Quit Quibbling

President, in Oakland Address, Declares Public Is Misled as to Facts

OAKLAND, Cal., Sept. 18.—President Wilson, in a statement issued today before delivering a midday address in San Francisco, a brief talk in Berkeley and a night speech here, declared that Great Britain could not outvote the United States in the league; that foreign governments could not under the covenant order American troops abroad; that the league would have a powerful influence toward restoration of Shantung to China; that the United States would not be obligated by Article X to aid Great Britain in suppressing a revolt in Ireland, and that under Article XI there would be created a new forum for questions of self-determination.

13,000 Hear Night Speech

In his speech here to-night the President declared that the people had been "singularly and I sometimes fear greatly misled" as to the contents of the peace treaty. His address was interrupted many times by cheers. Mr. Wilson said that any man who discussed the treaty on the basis of small and technical objections would in the end be "overwhelmed" by public opinion.

The crowd which heard the President jammed the auditorium here, with its seating capacity of 13,000. Many others stood in the aisles and in the rear of the galleries.

For the first time during his trip, the President was introduced by a woman, Dr. Aurelia H. Reinhardt, president of Mills College, of Oakland, presenting him as one to whom the international affairs of the country might be safely entrusted.

When Mr. Wilson rose to speak some one shouted, "Are we with him?" and many shouted in chorus, "Yes!"

Wilson's Answer on League

The statement was based on a list of questions put to the President by a San Francisco league of nations organization. It follows:

1.—Will you state the underlying consideration which dictated an awarding of six votes to the British Empire in the assembly, and is it true that Great Britain will outvote us in the league of nations, and thereby control the league's action?

Answer.—The consideration which led to assigning six votes to self-governing portions of the British Empire was that they have in effect, in all but foreign policy, become autonomous, self-governing states, their policy in all but foreign affairs being independent of the control of the British government, and in many respects dissimilar from it. But it is not true that the British Empire can outvote us in the league of nations, and therefore control the action of the league, because in every matter except the admission of new members in the league no action can be taken without the concurrence of a unanimous vote of the representatives of the states which are members of the council, so that in all matters of action the affirmative vote of the United States is necessary and equivalent to the united vote of the representatives of the several parts of the British Empire. The united votes of the several parts of the British Empire cannot offset or overcome the vote of the United States.

Congress Keeps Power

2.—Is it true that under the league of nations foreign countries can order the sending of American troops to foreign countries?

Answer.—It is not. The right of Congress to determine such matters is in no wise impaired.

3.—What effect will the league of nations have in either forwarding or hindering the final restoration of Shantung to China? What effect will the league of nations have in preventing further spoliation of China and the abrogation of all special privileges now enjoyed in China by foreign countries?

Answer.—The league of nations will have a very powerful effect in forwarding the final restoration of Shantung to China, and no other instrumentality or action can be substituted which could bring that result about. The authority of the league will under Article X be constantly directed toward safeguarding the territorial integrity and political independence of China. It will therefore absolutely prevent the further spoliation of China, promote the restoration in China of the several privileges now long enjoyed by foreign countries, and assure China of the completion of the process by

Employees of City Urged to Join A. F. L.

100,000 Men and Women, Including Firemen and Policemen, Are Represented at Meeting

Threat of Strike Made by Delegates

Central Council Proposed for 15 Organizations; Administration Scored

Delegates of fifteen city employees' organizations, including policemen and firemen, said to represent more than 100,000 men and women, met last night at 5 Beekman Street and discussed affiliation with the American Federation of Labor.

The delegates were told they should have a 65 per cent increase over their present wages to meet the increased cost of living. It was also said that while the city employees did not wish to strike, they were getting restless and strikes would result unless wages were raised.

It was proposed that all the organized groups of city employees form a central council, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and that steps be taken to organize those employees that have as yet no body to represent them.

The council referred to, it was said, would be a permanent organization to watch over the economic interests of all city employees, independent of what changes might occur in the administration of the city government.

Strike Threats Made

Burt L. Schneider, president of the Union of Technical Men, which is now demanding \$500 a year more for each of its members from the city, presided at last night's conference. It was he who told the delegates that while the cost of living had increased 100 per cent, their own wages had remained stationary.

Some of the delegates admitted in open meeting that despite the present hostility to strikes and the reluctance of city employees to start any, walk-outs would ensue if something were not done to once improve the condition of the city employees.

Mr. Schneider charged that the present administration had shown consistent hostility toward a readjustment of salaries for city employees. He said that most employees' salaries had remained stationary since 1915, and that others had advanced less than 20 per cent in that period. In the same time, he said, had been done to a large extent in private concerns and in many other cities. In view of the fact that living costs have increased almost 50 per cent since 1915, and the salaries of some groups of city workers have remained practically stationary and others advanced less than 20 per cent in that period, it required no further argument to justify the claims of these city employees for substantial increases at this time.

It was pointed out, however, in this period of emergency, when thousands of employees have advanced 100 per cent and factory workers in New York State 50 per cent. This was accomplished largely by the strike weapon which was used by the city workers. The argument, based on economic facts, failed to convince selfish employers.

"It is expected that these city employees will, in addition to the strong support of the American Federation of Labor, obtain also the strong support of labor, business, and civic interests who desire to see the city service kept on a plane where it will offer a decent career to worthy men and women, rather than be the instrument of political patronage."

Among the organizations represented at the conference were the Union of Technical Men, Police Benevolent Association, Teachers' Union, Union of Technical Men, County and City Public Service Workers, Sanitation and Bookkeepers' Union, Water Meter Inspectors' Union, Health Inspectors' Union, Tenement House Inspectors' Union, Building Inspectors' Union, Street Cleaners' Union, Trimmers' Union and Keepers and Makers' Union.

Company Gives Bonds To Ex-Service Workers

PORT CHESTER, Sept. 18.—One hundred and three employees of the Russell, Russell & Ward Hat and Fur Company, who returned to old jobs in the Port Chester and Newburgh plants of that concern after serving their country during the war, were unexpectedly ushered into the office of General Manager Evans Ward today. Each of those who had seen foreign service was presented with a \$200 Liberty bond, while those who had seen domestic service received a \$100 bond. There were sixty-four of the former and thirty-nine of the latter. Sixteen thousand and seven hundred dollars was the amount of today's gifts to the former service men.

Facts About U. S. Steel Corporation

SALIENT facts concerning the United States Steel Corporation, against which the proposed steel strike is aimed, are statistically shown thus:

Employees
Average number, in 1918, 268,710. Percentage organized, unofficially estimated, 10.

Wages
For unskilled help, \$3.50 to \$5 a day; skilled, \$7 to \$8 a day.
Total wages, 1918, exclusive of officials' salaries, \$452,863,524. Average wage per employee, \$5.33 a day (increase of \$1.23 over preceding year).

Earnings
Total volume of business in 1918, \$1,744,312,163 (increase of \$60,000,000 over preceding year). Average tonnage of finished products, 14,124,956 (a decrease of 1,200,000 tons over preceding year). Assets, December 31, 1918, \$2,571,617,175. Stock capitalization, \$868,583,600. Net earnings, \$193,350,679. Dividends, 22.09 per cent on common stock.

Extent of Business
Number of subsidiary companies, 16; location and number of plants: Pennsylvania, 51; Ohio, 30; New Jersey, 4; New York, 2; Maryland, 1; Massachusetts, 4; Illinois, 10; Indiana, 8; Michigan, 2; Connecticut, 1; Alabama, 9; Ontario, 1; California, 2; Washington, 1; Missouri, 4; Kentucky, 1; Kansas, 1; Minnesota, 4; Wisconsin, 1; West Virginia, 4; Delaware, 1. Total number of plants, 142.

Walk-Out Is Heralded as First Step in Labor Control

"This Is the Beginning," Asserts Leader as Delegates Hasten Home to Direct Coming Fight

"No Labor Without Representation"

By Theodore M. Knappen

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Sept. 18.—In two ballottings the steel strike leaders today slammed the door against postponement, doubly bolted it and adjourned sine die. First, they voted down a motion to postpone the strike at President Wilson's request, and then they passed a motion to affirm the original action of the twenty-four international unions involved in fixing September 22 as the day for beginning the strike.

The committee of twenty-four that has organized the strike on behalf of the twenty-four unions and the American Federation of Labor, and who will direct it, held long sessions today to consider the question of postponement and to lay plans for the management of the strike.

Out of deference to President Wilson, it was stated, the committee gave careful consideration to the suggestion that the strike be postponed, and while they were about it, also discussed the question as a practical one of expediency.

It was the overwhelming opinion that to defer to the President's request would be disastrous to the organization and the strike, and that, viewed in any light, now is the proper time to bring violent pressure to bear on the steel industry.

Steel Union Their Aim

After adjournment, Chairman Fitzpatrick said:

"We are going to socialize the basic industries of the United States. This is the beginning of the fight. We are going to have representatives on the board of directors of the steel corporation. President Wilson has pointed that, in effect, in his recent message. The piling of industry on a better basis. Under the direction of the men who now control the industry the workers have been reduced to such condition that they cannot live wholesome clean lives and cannot feed the mouths of feeding their starving children. There is no justice in such condition in the United States and they will not be tolerated."

"Our slogan," said W. B. Rohlf, of New York, who arrived here today to campaign for a committee of representation, "the revolution of '76 is the revolution of '19. It is a revolution of the workers against the capitalists."

Says Judge Gary Is Steel

With all the executives of the steel corporations, Judge Gary is steel. All the rest take their orders from him. He is it."

to notify all the independent steel companies that it was prepared to meet their representatives at any time to discuss "the twelve points" of the demand. The committee is making out these small orders in the expected mass. It is presumed that if any company consents to parley it will be exempted from the strike in the meantime.

To clear up any misapprehension as to whom the strike is aimed at, Secretary William Z. Foster, of the committee of twenty-four, announced to-night it would be of no avail against all steel manufacturers that have not signed union agreements. He added there were only a few companies—and these small ones—in the expected mass. Chairman Fitzpatrick left for Washington to-night to confer with Samuel Gompers.

Last night the committee made public a letter that they had sent to President Wilson. This letter gave the committee's version of conditions in the steel trade, expressed regret that the President's request for a strike postponement could not be granted and asserted that deny meant "the surrender of hope."

In the morning before the meeting a sub-committee made answer to Judge Gary's letter to the subsidiaries of the United States Steel Corporation. They declared that the question of a strike postponed not at all, on the matter of the pivoted not at all, but primarily upon Judge Gary's denial of a conference to representatives of the committee to discuss the matters at issue.

Leaders Have Misgivings

Although telegrams were sent yesterday to all the presidents of the twenty-four international unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. that are associated with the steel industry, urging them to meet with the committee to-day,

Rohlf's Planes 6 1/2 Miles Up; Breaks Record

American Aviator Climbs 34,610 Feet in Wasp Machine in 1 Hour and 53 Minutes for New Marks

Roland Rohlf, in a Curtiss Wasp triplane, equipped with a Curtiss K-12 400 horse-power motor, shattered all altitude records yesterday by ascending to a height of 34,610 feet. The flight throughout was officially observed and confirmed.

The entire flight, more than six and a half miles above the level of the sea, was made in one hour and fifty-three minutes. It was made in a machine and with a motor designed and built in America. It included a thrilling ride of twenty minutes at the highest altitude ever reached by man in a temperature of 43 degrees below zero. It was made in a machine lightened to the last ounce in a determined effort to set a new record. Even the floor boards of the fuselage and the fire fighting apparatus were taken out, as were most of the usual instruments used by a pilot.

Was Near Accident

At an altitude of 31,000 feet the machine became almost uncontrollable in the rarefied air. It went into a right spin and then into a left spin and it was only by desperate effort that Rohlf was able to control it, by pointing wide the throttle of his motor. He slipped down 500 feet in the light.

There is a possibility that, when the sealed instruments carried by Rohlf in the flight have been calibrated, his altitude will prove to have been more than 35,000 feet. This, however, will not be known before several days' work at the Bureau of Standards at Washington.

Yesterday's record flight marked the fourth time that Rohlf has ascended more than 30,000 feet in the same machine since last July. In each flight he has beaten all competitors by returning to the same field from which he started.

Start Made At Noon

The weather yesterday was perfect for the flight. Exactly at noon the official committee, composed of Professor C. L. Poor, of Columbia University; Sydney B. Van Augustus Post, of the Aero Club of America; Lieutenant Colonel J. B. Carroby, Major H. J. Miller, Major E. E. Lyon and J. G. Coffin, placed the two sealed thermobars in the cockpit of the machine.

The wheels of the machine left the ground exactly at 12:00 o'clock. The wide, sweeping circles the machine quickly ascended and reached an altitude of 10,000 feet in eight minutes, despite the fact that the motor was throttled down. At 17,000 feet it merged with the light blue of the skies and was lost to sight.

It was fully an hour before it came into sight again. Mr. Rohlf, who had been waiting with patient anxiety, was the first to spy her husband's machine. Taking a pair of field glasses, he held him in view until he came to a perfect landing at 1:50 o'clock.

Is Greeted By Wife

Reaching over to the machine ahead of the crowd of spectators she demanded, "What did you do, Roland?" Rohlf replied before removing the oxygen mask from his face. "I've done it this time, he said. "I did more than 200 feet better than before."

At this a burst of applause came

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